CHAPTER 301.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES.

S. F. 622.

AN ACT to amend the law relating to the protection of game as the same appears in section twenty-five hundred sixty-three-u (2563-u), supplement to the code, 1913, as re-enacted by senate file number four hundred forty-seven (447) of the acts of the thirty-sixth general assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Trapping, etc., prohibited. That the law as it appears in section twenty-five hundred sixty-three-u (2563-u), supplement to the code, 1913, as re-enacted by senate file number four hundred forty-seven (447) of the acts of the thirty-sixth general assembly be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "pheasants" in line two of said section the words "Hungarian partridge or other imported game birds" and also by striking from line three (3) of said section the word "fifteen" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventeen".

Approved April 19, A. D. 1915.

CHAPTER 302.

BUILDING CODE.

S. F. 576.

AN ACT to repeal sections four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a six (4999-a6), four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a seven (4999-a7), four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a eight (4999-a8), four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a nine (4999-a9), four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a ten (4999-a10), and four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a eleven (4999-a11) of the supplement to the code, 1913, and enacting a substitute therefor and amending sections two thousand five hundred four-teen-i (2514-i), and repealing sections two thousand five hundred four-teen-i (2514-i) and two thousand five hundred four-teen-o (2514-o) of the supplement to the code, 1913, and enacting substitutes therefor and all relating to fire escapes, stairways and means of escape from buildings, structures or enclosures and protection against fire and providing for the inspection of such means of protection of buildings, and the duties of commissioner of labor and other officers in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Protection against fire—means of escape. That section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a6 (4999-a6) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

All buildings, structures or enclosures of three or more stories and such other buildings of a less number of stories as are included by law and which buildings are not equipped with fire escapes or which buildings may hereafter be erected or the fire escapes of which are re-

newed or in need of renewal, shall be equipped with such protection 10 against fire and means of escape as is by law provided. "building" used in the law relating to fire escapes and protection 11 against fire and means of escape from buildings shall be held to 12 include all of the structures or enclosures embraced in this section or 13 14 referred to more specifically in the law relating to fire escapes, protection against fire and means of escape from buildings. When a base-15 ment is five (5) feet or over above ground it shall be counted as a 16 17 story.

SEC. 2. Fire escapes—number—location. That section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a seven (4999-a7) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Every building, structure or enclosure of three or more stories and every school house of two stories and not provided with two (2) inside stairways located approximately at each end of the hallway in the second story and every structure having a stage, and every theatre or opera house of more than one story, or having balconies or galleries, shall have the number of fire escapes of the kind prescribed by law, which minimum number shall be based upon the following formula:

Number of fire escapes—C X P*

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P equals the average maximum number of persons on any story above the first story having the largest number; such number to be fixed and determined according to the purpose for which the building is used.

C is a coefficient and is fixed and shall be taken for the various classes of buildings as follows:

Buildings having wooden or combustible walls, C equals .020.

Buildings having brick or noncombustible walls with combustible interior, C equals .014;

Buildings having brick or noncombustible walls and noncombustible roof and slow burning construction, C equals .012;

Buildings of fire proof construction throughout, C equals .007;

Buildings of wooden or combustible walls equipped with efficient water sprinkler system, C equals .014;

Buildings having brick or noncombustible walls with combustible interior equipped with efficient water sprinkler system, C equals .008;

Buildings having brick or noncombustible walls and noncombustible roof and slow burning construction equipped with efficient water sprinkler system, C equals .006.

Fire proof buildings equipped with efficient water sprinkler system, C. equals .003.

When the result of the said formula is one (1) or any fraction thereof the number of escapes shall be equal to one (1). The number of escapes above one (1) shall be a number sufficient to cover the number indicated by the formula, including any fraction as unity, except when such fraction shall be thirty-three hundredths (.33) or less, in which case the fraction may be dropped if permitted by the inspector.

40 inspector.
41 The first fire escape required by law shall be placed as far as possible from the existing inside stairway or exits to the lower floors of

^{[*}Evidently the equation in this section was intended to appear as: "Number of fire escapes= $C \times P$ ".]

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43 the building, taking into account the hazard and the path or route 44 of access to the escape from such stairway.

The distance from any inside stairway or exit to the lower floor to the nearest fire escape shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet by way of the path or route of access to such fire escape from such stairway or exit.

Additional fire escapes to those otherwise provided by law shall be provided wherever it is necessary to pass within twenty (20) feet of any stairway or elevator shaft from any portion of the building more than twenty (20) feet from such stairway or shaft to reach the fire escape required by the other provisions of law and where there are peculiar, unusual or extreme hazards additional fire escapes may be required by those authorized by law to regulate and fix the number and requirements of fire escapes.

Provided also that if by reason of the height of buildings or by reason of many or all stories above the second story of such buildings having near the average maximum of persons of any one floor above the first, such buildings shall be equipped with a sufficient number of fire escapes to permit the exit of such average maximum number of persons occupying such buildings above the first story, permanently, or temporarily in the course of business within the following periods of time:

Buildings with wooden or combustible walls, two minutes; buildings having brick or noncombustible walls with combustible interior, three minutes; buildings having brick or noncombustible walls and noncombustible roof and slow burning interior construction, four minutes; buildings of fire proof construction throughout, fifteen minutes; or a less period of time if hazard of mechantable contents of such building may so require; and in estimating the period of time required the rate of descent on the fire escapes shall not be taken in excess of one and five tenths (1 5/10) feet of vertical distance, or height per second, when said fire escapes are fully loaded, which rate of descent shall be estimated to permit the exit of not to exceed one person per second. Provided that the time of complete exit as herein provided may be increased where efficient sprinkler systems are installed, such increase of time to be determined by the character and efficiency of the sprinkling system installed unless peculiar or unusual hazards shall exist.

SEC. 3. Fire escapes—construction—location, etc. That section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a eight (4999-a8) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

All fire escapes shall be constructed as described in the following classifications:

Class A; Fire escapes of this class shall consist of those more safe and efficient than outside ladders and stairways and which shall have been approved as such by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, and may include inside stairways and means of escape in fire proof buildings when approved by said commissioner.

Class B; Fire escapes of this class shall consist of a suitable outside stairway of not less than twenty-two (22) inches clear width of steel or wrought iron constructed with platforms and with

stationary stairway carried down to within six and one-half (6½) feet from the ground or with a drop or counterbalanced stairway from the second story platform or balcony to the ground.

Class C; Fire escapes of this class shall consist of at least one ladder not less than eighteen (18) inches in width of steel or wrought iron construction of sufficient size and strength for safety attached to the outside walls of the building and provided with platforms of steel or wrought iron enclosed by suitable railings and of such dimensions and in such proximity to the windows of each story above the first so as to render access to the ladder from each story easy and safe, the said ladder to extend to within six and one-half (61/2) feet from the ground or be provided with a drop ladder hung at the second story in such a manner that it can be easily lowered for use. All fire escapes reaching the top floor shall have suitable extensions reaching from the upper platform to safe landing on the roof of building.

All of the above classes of fire escapes shall be of suitable material, construction, arrangement and location to make the same safe and efficient and no fire escape of a higher class shall be less safe and efficient than of a lower class and the provisions of each lower class with respect to platforms, access to windows and openings and sufficiency of strength shall apply to the upper class except where allowed to be

modified by those having authority.

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All fire escapes of any of the foregoing classes shall have such necessary windows or openings leading to the platforms or balconies of the same as shall be necessary to make the same safe and efficient and all routes or paths of access to said fire escapes shall be safe and sufficient, with all doors of rooms leading to fire escapes one half glass and equipped with mortise latches or equivalent that the same may be easily and quickly opened by breaking the glass and turning the latches from the inside of the doors, all so as to render access to the fire escape from each floor above the first easy and safe. All windows or doors leading to the platforms of fire escapes shall not be fastened against exit.

The attachment of all fire escapes shall be made in a thorough and substantial manner and sufficient to carry the full load that may be placed on said fire escapes when the same are crowded, with a factor

of safety of not less than four (4).

Suitable signs indicating the location of fire escapes shall be posted at all entrances to elevators, stairways, landings and in all rooms. In all buildings which are used for lodging or sleeping purposes and in opera houses, theatres and public assembly halls red lights shall be maintained at night or when the buildings are darkened to indicate the place or opening through which access to the fire escape is obtained.

Class of escapes—forbidden classes—stairways. section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a nine (4999-a9) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Hotels, lodging houses, tenements, apartment buildings, schools, retail or department stores, seminaries, and college buildings, office buildings, hospitals, asylums, opera houses, theatres, assembly halls and factories required to be equipped by law shall be equipped with escapes of class "A" or class "B". All other buildings and structures

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required to be equipped with fire escapes shall be equipped with some 11 one or more of said classes of fire escapes.

Class "C" shall not be used on any building over three stories in height in which more than five persons are at any one time allowed upon any one of the floors above said third story nor where any of the persons allowed upon any floor above the third story are females or minors; provided, however, the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics may under peculiar conditions and where the hazards are not great permit fire escapes of class "C" to be used on buildings of more than three stories but when ladder fire escapes are permitted on buildings more than three stories in height the ladders thereof must offset at the platforms and not be continuous from one story to the next.

Where stairways not less than forty-four (44) inches in clear width are provided they shall be taken as the equivalent of two or more single stairways in proportion to their width, provided the means of escape and efficiency and safety of said escapes are not thereby diminished.

SEC. 5. Doors to open outward, etc. The entrance and exit doors of all hotels, churches, lodge halls court houses, assembly halls, theatres, opera houses, colleges and public school houses and other structures where the hazard is deemed sufficient by the inspector and the entrance doors to all class and assembly rooms in all public school buildings shall open outward and shall not be fastened against exit or so the same cannot be easily opened from within.

Building inspector—duties, etc. That section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a ten (4999-a10) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

It shall be the duty of the building inspector in cities having such officer and if there be no such officer, then the chief of the fire department, and if there be no chief of a paid fire department, the mayor of each city or town or if the building is not within the corporate limits of any city or town, then the chairman of the board of supervisors shall inspect and they shall be the inspectors of all fire escapes within their respective jurisdictions, except such buildings as hotels and factories as are required otherwise to be inspected by law, and they shall as often as necessary and whenever complaint is made carefully inspect and examine such fire escapes and such inspection shall include all paths or routes of access between any interior exit to a lower floor and said fire escapes and shall include the openings and means of access to the said fire escapes and shall include signs, lights, exits and means of escape of all buildings required to be equipped with fire escapes and required to have certain exits and means of escape and upon the complaint or request of any person that any fire escape, exit or means of escape from fire or any rule or regulation relative thereto or relative to protection against fire is being violated, such inspector shall examine into the complaint or request and determine what, if any, requirements should be made in relation thereto, and shall have power to make all reasonable requirements and regulations in conformity with law and to determine all matters with respect to fire escapes, protection from fire and means

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of escape from buildings. Said inspectors, however, shall be subject to and their duties shall not conflict with the duties of inspection of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, the engineer of the state board of health and their assistants or deputies.

The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics shall have general charge and supervision of the inspection and regulation of fire escapes and means of escape and of the enforcement of the law relating thereto and for this purpose the inspectors named herein shall be subject to his direction and to the rules and regulations adopted by such commissioner. The said commissioner shall adopt standard uniform specifications for the various classes of fire escapes provided by law and shall keep such specifications on file in his office and shall furnish copies of such specifications to all persons made by law inspectors of fire escapes and means of escape from fire and such per-

sons shall keep the same on file in their respective offices.

It shall be the duty of any inspector required by law to inspect fire escapes or means of escape from fire to serve or cause to be served a written notice in behalf of the state of Iowa upon the owner if he be a resident of the county in which the buildings are situated, or if he be a non-resident of such county, then upon his agent or lessee, that the buildings within this state are not provided with fire escapes in accordance with the provisions of this act, or that the fire escapes or means of escape from fire are defective, unsafe or dangerous, notifying such owner of such want of fire escapes, condition of the building, defective, dangerous or unsafe means of escape from fire or any matter relating thereto and notifying him to comply with the law and requirements of the inspector or commissioner within sixty (60) days after the service of such notice, provided the time of such notice may be extended by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics if necessary.

The owner, by himself, his agent or lessee, may appeal from the action or requirement of any inspector at any time within the said sixty (60) days after the service of such notice by a written communication addressed to said commissioner, setting forth such objections as may be taken to the complaint, requirement or regulation of such inspector and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to pass upon and determine all matters of disagreement relating to fire escapes and the means of escape from fire from buildings and all rules, regulations, findings and orders of the commissioner shall be reasonable and not unduly burdensome wherever it is within the discretion of

the commissioner. The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics shall make all necessary rules and regulations to carry cut the purpose of this law and for all buildings wherever constructed and have the same printed in pamphlet form for distribution and he shall have the power to approve any and all plans relating to fire escapes of the various classes, and it shall be his duty to see that the same conform to the law and to make rulings and orders relative thereto, and where any dispute or disagreement arises with respect to the plans and specifications for any fire escapes or means of escape from fire the commissioner shall have the power and authority to determine and pass upon the same and make orders relative thereto. Said inspector shall, subject to the final decision of the commissioner, have power to determine

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the number of exits from all theatres, opera houses and assembly halls and those having one or more balconies and the relation of such exits 83 to the fire escapes, and shall require and enforce the requirement that all exits shall not be fastened against exit.

Fire escapes in hotels—ropes. That section two thousand five hundred fourteen-i (2514-i) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be amended by striking out all of the same down to and including the figures 1907 first appearing in said section and substituting therefor the following:

Every hotel shall be provided and equipped with fire escapes and means of exit and escape from fire as is otherwise than in this chapter provided by law and all such law shall be additional to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 8. Inside court—runways—construction. That section two thousand five hundred fourteen-n (2514-n) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Every hotel except those which are of fire proof construction that are constructed with an inside court or light well and with sleeping rooms or sleeping apartments, the only outside openings of which open upon or into such court or light well, unless the same extends to the ground floor with suitable means of exit, shall have such court or light well supplied with a suitable runway, platform or balcony upon the roof or covering at the bottom thereof connecting with some easy and efficient means of egress to accessible fire escapes, and when the fire hazard is such that said roof or covering at the bottom of such court or light well is in danger of being destroyed by fire such runway, platform or balcony shall be attached to the walls of the court or light well as may be required by the inspector. Any doors or windows interposed between said runway, platform or balcony and the fire escapes shall not be fastened against exit.

Halls—fire escapes, etc. That section two thousand five hundred fourteen-o (2514-o) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Every hotel hereafter constructed, that is three or more stories high shall be provided with a hall on each floor above the ground floor extending from one outside wall to another and said halls shall be equipped at the end with fire escapes as is otherwise provided by law; provided, however, that in hotels of fire proof construction the provisions with reference to the hall extending from one outside wall to another may be modified with the approval of the commissioner of labor statistics, when such buildings are equipped with fire escapes of class "A".

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SEC. 10. Violations—penalty. That section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a 11 (4999-a11) of the supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of law relating to fire escapes or means of escape from fire or any owner, agent or trustee having the full care and control of any building and who has

- been served with notice as provided herein and who shall within sixty (60) days of the service of the notice or within the time as extended
- by the commissioner fail and neglect to comply with the requirements 10
- of law or of the inspector or the commissioner, unless he appeal there-11
- from or who shall fail, refuse or neglect to perform any order or re-12
- quirement fixed by law or by the labor commissioner, if the same be reasonable, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dol-13
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- lars (\$25) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) and shall 15
- be subject to a further fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each addi-16
- tional week of neglect to comply with such notice, order or require-17

18 ment.

Approved April 19, A. D. 1915.

CHAPTER 303.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

S. F. 492.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen hundred ninety-eight-b (1798-b), supplement to the code, 1913, relating to fraternal beneficiary societies.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Reincorporation as legal reserve company—stock
- company. That section seventeen hundred ninety-eight-b, (1798-b),

- supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended, by adding after the word "association", and before the word "may", in line one (1) of said section, the words "or fraternal beneficiary society", and by adding after the word "company" and before the word "reincorporated", in line fourteen (14) of said section, the words "or fraternal beneficiary society", and by adding after the word "certificates" and before the word "as", in line sixteen (16) of said section, the words "or henefit certificates"
- said section, the words "or benefit certificates."

Approved April 19, A. D. 1915.

CHAPTER 304.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

S. F. 242.

AN ACT making special appropriations for the state university of Iowa, the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the Iowa state teachers college, and the college for the blind.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- State university. There is hereby appropriated,
- out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated,